

The severall  
**C O P I E S**  
OF THE  
Kings LETTERS, and MESSAGES,  
SENT TO THE  
**PARLIAMENT:**

FIRST,  
About a Treatie by Commissioners, and  
then Personally by Himselfe: With the  
PARLIAMENTS severall Answers therunto,  
*and some Observations thereupon.*

WITH  
The COPY of a PAPER under the Lord  
*Archbishop* hand, concerning the Popes Nuncio  
now in Ireland, and his proceedings thereabout the  
Bill of Hargain and Sale of that Kingdom.

*These Letters from the King to the Parliament, and their an-  
swers to His Majesty, With the Observations thereupon, are  
Printed and Published according to order.*

London, Printed for Jane Coe, 1646.

COPIES

The Journal

OF THE  
KING'S LETTERS, AND MESSAGES,

SENT TO THE

PARLIAMENT:

FIRST,

About a Treaty by Commissioners, and  
then Personally by Himself: With the  
PARLIAMENT'S SEVERAL ANSWERS THEREUNTO,  
and some of the same in Verse.

WITH

The Copy of a Paper under the Lord  
Treasurer's hand, concerning the Popes Nullity  
now in force, and his proceedings thereupon: and  
bill of bargain and sale of that Kingdom.

This is printed from the King's latest Edition, and is the  
most correct and authentic copy that is now in the  
world, and is highly recommended to all.

London, Printed for James Coe, 1646.

cre  
tol  
&  
ab  
Ta  
ph  
and  
wi  
the  
and  
Dr  
exo  
wi  
Co

*Per maximam amicitiam, maxima fallendi copia,*

*Salust. Jug.*



It was one of his policies, out of whose acti-  
ons spring many of the *Florentine* *Autumes*,  
to give most assurance of his trust & confidence  
to his men, whom he first meant to  
deceive and dispoile of their Estates; those  
therefore, that upon such trust distrust them-  
selves, and put their swords into the others  
hands, and guilty (through their fondness

credulity) of their own proper mine, & all that then can be done, to  
to lament, & say (when it is too late) this was perfidiousness in them,  
& madness in use and therefore wise men know, *pacem & conditionem*  
*ab omnibus discrimen ad deducens ostendunt, & fidem in viridine victoris*,  
*T. 1. lib. 3.* When *Valentinus* had no other probable way to sur-  
prise the Dukedome of *Urbino*, he comes to the Confiners of *Perugia*  
and treats with *Gualbaldo*, the present Duke, pretending to joyn  
with him against the common Enemy. A truce was made between  
them, *Valentinus* enters, secures his Artillery, and disarms the Duke,  
and forces the soldiers to assist him against *Ogast*, a town of the  
Dutch, takes that, and in short space after all the rest of the State  
except only the forces of *St. Leo*, and *Almola*, the poor Duke  
with his nephew the Provost of *Rome*, being forced to flee the  
Country, in *Persius* attire.

Againe, after *Valentibus* had effected this exploit, he sets upon *Cambrico*: makes *Iulio Davarano*, Lord there of believe, that he will yeeld to some good composition with him. *Pauano* comes to him to treat of the accord; during the treaty, he with his two Sonnes, and the whole Towne is surprised; this done he presently strangleth the Father, and the Children, and tyrannies over the Souldiers and Inhabitants.

The Parliament desire peace as earnestly, and really, as their soules can lay out for it, but (in seasons of warr especially) *Civis venit periculum cum contemnitur*. And therefore the Parliament must looke before them, lest they stumble, and behind them, lest they be overtaken, and on either side, which way soever it cometh we never was in greater Perill, then when by treaties we have been flattered to teare it least, wherefore upon a peace or overture we must not be secure, but stand upon our guards (if we expect safety) as in times of greatest defyanee; least we suffer like *Fabritio Colonus*, who treating with Count *Galeas*, the Souldiers in *Cayna*, upon expectation of a present accord, kept a careless and slack guard upon the walls, which they without taking the opportunity of being greedy of the spoyle, gave a sudden and instant assault; carried the place, took it, and took those Prisoners which escaped massacre.

Many plots have been invented against this City and Kingdom, as they never took more then in times of treaty, and to prevent them now, the Parliament can do no lesse then keepe the Enemy out of our quarters; especially those who playd so foule before, least we suffer like *Pazzi*, the Florentine, Commissary, who though he had a faire Iuum, that divers principall men in the City had secretly conspired with *Villoraz*, to betray *Arazzo*, who he then was; yet would not believe that the hearts of so many, as should be able to kill him, could be poysoned with so pestilent a venom of treason; he perswades himselfe to that the Authority of the name publike, would supply his neede in what he wanted; and so by suffering those Malignants to remaine, and not wisely providing to keepe them downe, they comply with *Villoraz*, and in tumult rise in Armes rescue the Captives out of prison, secure *Pazzi*, and his Officers, and set open the gates to *Villoraz*, who thereby becomes complete Conquerors of *Arazzo*, to whom the

Soul



souldiers become prisoners, the Inhabitants slaves, and their estates plundered. These examples, and many more which might be alleged may give us to understand the danger of treating with an Enemy, or suffering them to remain in our quarters.

And whereas his Majestie offers to treat himselfe in person with the Parliament, names a militia; and nominates other particulars, and makes many plausible expressions: they looke into his actions to see if they be congruent, as in things we have, so in those we do, each hath his proper tryall. To prove the excellency thereof in his kinde, *omnis institutio experientia*, Gould by the talt, the Diamant by his hardnesse, Pearle by his water: so the best director of actions is Councell, and the experience, the Parliament: therefore observe by what Councell his Majesty is led, sad by lamentable experience studie.

1. That thereby much innocent blood hath been shed by those who have command, and Commission from his Majesty, by which authority ye tooke up Arms, and remaine in an hostile way against the Parliament, many Irish Rebels have been brought into this Kingdom: as *Grady*, divers of the Butlers, Colonel *O'neale* that brake out of the Towne; and many hundreds more received into his Maj. Army; and forces, and Garisons kept against the Parliament in severall places of the Kingdom.

2. The like also hath been and still is done in Scotland, many Irish Rebels and other strange forces, and notorious Papists are in Armes against the Parliament of Scotland, *Montrose Magdwell* and others, *Marques Hamilton* a notorious Popish, severall times Irish have been transported thither.

3. Had the Parliament had the command of Dublin; and other parts kept against them by the Marques of *Ormond*, and others by authority from the King; and the English sent thither not called back; nor reliefe sent to those that stayd been kept from them; Ireland might have been reduced before this, but now the Lord *Harbert* of Ragland that Popish incendiary is gone over thither from the King, to receive a great command, and a nuntio from the Pope, about trading for Ireland arrived, as you may see by this following paper, subscribed by the Lord *Inbiquins* one hand; a Gentleman of Heroycke worth, one that deserves much honour; for his wellmanaging of the affaires of that Kingdome within his limits

A Copy of the Lord Inchiqvins Paper, concerning the proceedings of the Popes Nuntio with the Rebels in Ireland.

SIR,

There is lately an old Serpent (a Limb of the Beast) crept from under his Holiness Chair, who calls himself the Nuncio of the Apostolique See to the confederate Catholique (and is by others called Arch-Bishop and Pryme of Iernan) arrived in Ireland, imploied to keep life and vigor in the present Rebellion, and as is believed to ingage the people of the Countrey to accept a Governour from the Pope His repute for saterie (which must ever usher in the Negotiations of his Holiness) begot such a reverend esteem of him, that the miserable common people fall down and worship him in the High-ways, and fettle themselves to their adoration, commonly before he comes within kenne of them, and 'tis thought, besides those who are naturally blinde, very many powr out their devotions within, and beg his benediction, that never come so neer as to gaine a perfect sight of him: He hath brought with him (as is said) 400000. Duc-kers in Gold, and Armes for 10000. Horse and Foot, which are to be for the relief of the Irish, and maintenance of the Warre, if he and they agree upon the Bill of Bargain and Sale of this Kingdom. It is conjectured, that his arrivall may advantage more then prejudice our proceedings; for that the Irish are thereby so inflamed with pride and arrogancie, as that they stand in higher tearmes then ever with the Marquesse touching a Peace, which we now confidently hope will never be effected.

I have not any thing at present that may occasion your further trouble: And therefore I take leave, and remain

Your affectionate Friend,

INCHIQUIN.

Now

Now for these, and other reasons, it is not thought convenient to treat small, nor that it cannot possibly conduce to Peace, and that for these Reasons;

I. If his Majesty should come hither to London, he should put himself into the capacity of an Enemy, which might much grieve the minds of the people, to see his Majesty in such a condition amongst us, and I. II. When the people should hear, that after those few dayes of his Majesties being here, He would return again, and leave us, they would be so impatient, as that they would be hardly quelled; but with great insurrections, and much inconvenience.

III. Except there be some assurance that his Majesty will con-  
curre with Them, it is of great disadvantage to the Parliamt, to admit of a Personall Treaty with his Majesty.

IV. To grant his Majesty (once coming hither) leave to returne again in an Hostile way against the Parliamt, after a few dayes Treaty, was to make things far worse, and the Kingdome further from a capacity of Peace, then now it is with us.

Since the Kings last Letter, there came to our hands a Paper from a person of quality, which is thought fit to be here inserted.

AND SIR,

It is thought the King had rather be at Guild-Hall, then at Westminster Hall, had rather be a Scotchman then an Englishman, a Presbyterian then an Independent, he will be what you will, and where you will, and do what you will have him, to bring to passe his designs; the City hath sighted his Courtiers hitherto, and will not sacrifice the publike to have their debts assured, our Brethren know him too well to trust to what he saith, and none will harbor a thought of evil in them to us, they helped us at a need and will never dishonour their Nation by a misdeed, the Presbyterians will not bee so easie as to have their way lure Divine, as to sacrifice those that are not of their Judgement, upon any complacency of the Kings, I must profess my selfe to be a Presbyterian, but not ridged, yet I thinke that Independents may fight for us, being confident they will hold to their principles, to lay downe their lives for the same, when Peace they should see there unto requir'd, the Kingdome hath found them trusty, faithfull, and valiant, in the performance of that trust, they will discharge a good conscience, and therefore can the more cheerfully bear any aspersions.

Dar, Jan. 3. 1645.

The

The Parliament have debated about the sending of Propositions  
to the King, and have agreed upon such Propositions, as they con-  
ceive to bee the onely meanes for the preparing a safe and well-  
grounded Peace, and that for these Reasons: That His Majesties coming hither is  
The Kings Signing of those Bills, give satisfaction and secu-  
rity to both the Kingdomes: That His Majesties coming hither is  
for Peace, and the good of His People, in giving His Royall assent  
to what the Parliament of England and Scotland, for that purpose  
present unto His Majesty.

I I. His Majesty will hereby make the strongest Union between  
the two Kingdomes of England and Scotland that can be, which  
is already made by a Covenant with the God of Heaven, by the  
Parliament and the People, and wants nothing but His Majesties  
assent.

I I. Religion will hereby be settled, all Popery and Superstition  
utterly cast out, the Church Reformed, and pure Religion esta-  
blished.

I V. His Majesty may come then to His Parliament with joy,  
and be received of His People with love and meekness, and have  
the glory to be accounted by His People (as is acknowledged by  
His Parliament) to be a principall Instrument in so good a Work.

V. His Majesty may have a reall and sincere Parliament to ad-  
vise with for the safety of His Person, State, and Kingdomes, and  
such as will be firme to His Majesty, for the good of Himselfe and  
Posterity, Church and People, and settle the Kingdome in such a  
Posture, as will keepe Us under a safe and well-grounded Peace.

Wee hope His Majesty will hearken to His Parliament.

*Consultor ille sit ubi vir qui sapit.*

*Sapientia enim consilia sapientia.*

*Com. gra.*

Here followeth the Copies of the Kings severall Mes-  
sages, and Letters, and the Parliaments Answers there-  
unto.

A Copy







therefore conjure you as you will answer to almighty God in that day when he shall make Inquisition for all the blood that hath and may be spilt in this unhappy Warre, as you tender the preservation and establishment of the true Religion, by all the bonds of duty and allegiance to your King or compassion to your bleeding and unhappy Country, and of charity to your selves, that you dispose yourselves to a true sense and employ your hearts, and all your faculties, in a most serious endeavour, together with his Majesty, to let a speedy end to these wasting divisions, and then he shall not doubt, but that God will yet againe give a blessing of peace to this now distracted Nation.

Given at Oxford the 15. of December. 1645.

For the Speaker of the House of Peeres

*The Parliaments complete Answer to both his Majesties Letters, which was sent by Sir Peter Killin.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

**T**he Lords and Commons assembled in this high Court of Parliamt. with us after, have received your Letter of the fifth and sixteenth of this instant December: and having, together with the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland, taken the said your Letter into consideration, do humbly returne this Answer.

They have in all their Actions manifested to your Majesty, and the World, their sincere and earnest desires, that your Majesty should be blessed in your three Kingdomes; and for the obtaining of it as a blessing, that ever pray to God, and use their utmost endeavours, to beseech your Majesty to believe, that their said petition is presented, and answer hath been presented from any Nation to your Majesty, and that they have endeavoured to bring about by a happy peace, that has been occasioned by the considerations and debates necessary in a House of great importance, wherein both Kingdomes are so much concerned:

As to your Majesties desire of a safe conduct for the coming hither of the Duke of Richmond, the Earle of Southampton, John Ashmole, and



His Majesties safe and free coming and abiding in London, or Westminster, with such of his servants now attending him, and their followers, not exceeding in all the number of 300. for the space of 40. daies, and after the said time for his free and safe repaire to any of his Garrisons of Oxford, Worcester, or Newark, which his Majestie shall nominate at any time before his going from London or Westminster; His Majestie propounds, to have a personall Treaty with the Two Houses of Parliament at Westminster, and the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland upon all matters which may conduce to the restoring of peace, and happinesse, to these miserable distracted Kingdoms, and to begin with the three heads which were treated on at Vixbridge, and for the better clearing of his Majesties earnest and sincere intentions of putting an end to these unnaturall distractions, knowing that point of security may prove the greatestt obstacle to this most blessed worke. His Majestie therefore declares, that he is willing to commit the great trust of the *Militem* of this Kingdome for such time, and with such powers as are exprest in the paper, delivered by his Majesties Commissioners at Vixbridge, the 6. of Februarie last, to these persons following, viz. the Lord Privy Seale, Duke of Richmond, Marquise of Hartford, Marquise of Dorchester, Earle of Dorset Lord Chamberlain, the Earle of Northumberland, the Earle of Essex, Earle of Southampton, Earle of Pembroke, Earle of Salisbury, Earle of Manchester, Earle of Warwick, Earle of Denbigh, Earle of Chichester, the Lord Say, Lord Brymmer, Lord Lucar, Lord Leppington, Mr. Denzil Hollis, Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Henry Bellasis, M. Richard Spencer, Sir Thomas Fairfax, M. John Ashmole, Sir Gerwaie Clifton, Sir H. Vane junr. M. Robert Murray, Mr. Thomas Chicheley, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, and Mr. Philip Skippon; supposing that there are persons against whom there can be no just exceptions: But if this do not satisfie, then his Majestie offers to name the one halfe, and leave the other to the election of the two Houses of Parliament at Westminster, with the powers of limitation before mentioned. Thus his Majestie bids God and the world to witness of his sincere intentions and resolute voyes, for the removing and setting of these miserable distractions, which he doubts not (God by the blessing of God) will soone be put to an happy conclusion, if this his Majesties offer be accepted; otherwise he leaves all the world to judge, who are the contrivers of this unnaturall war. And therefore he once more conjures you, by all the bonds of duty which you owe

God and your King, to have so great a compassion on the bleeding and miserable estate of your Country, that you joyn your most serious and hearty endeavours with his Majesty, to put a happie end, speedie end to these present miseries.

Given at the Court of Oxford Decemb. 26. 1645. For the Speaker of the House of Peeres, *pro tempore*, to be communicated to the two Houses of Parliament at Westminster, and the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland.

The Kings Majesties fourth message in prosecution of the former, for a personal Treatie with the Parliament, returned by Sir P. Killegrew, CHARLES R.

Althoough the message sent by Sir Peter Killegrew may justly require an expostulatory answer, yet his Majesty layes that aside, as not fit proper for his present endeavours, leaving all the world to judge, whether his propositions for a personal Treatie, or the flat deniall of a safe conduct for persons to begin a Treatie, be greater signes of a real intention to peace, and shall now only insist upon his former message of the 26. of this December: That upon his repair to Westminster, he doubts not but to joyn his endeavours with his Houses of Parliament, as in giving just satisfaction, not only concerning the busynesse of Ireland, but also for the settling of a way for the payment of the publike debts, as well as the Sacke, Tolls, the Clin of London, as others; and as already hee hath shewed a further way for settling of the Militia, so he shall carefully endeavour in all other particulars, that none shall have cause to complaine for want of security, whereby just jealousies may arise to hinder the continuance of the desired peace; and certainly, this proposition of a personal Treatie could never have entered into his Majesties thoughts, if hee had not resolved to make apparant to all the world, that the publike good and peace of the Kingdome is far dearer to him, then the respect of any particular interest; wherefore none can oppose this motion, without a manifest demonstration that he particularly envies his Majesty should be the chief Author in all blessed work, besides the declaring himselfe a direct Opposer of the happy peace of this Nation. To consider, who soever will not be affected with his faire and precious propositions should be brought to a true and publike test, and those who have a true sense, and do truly commiserate the misery of their bleeding Country, let them speedily and universally embrace his Majesties proposition for his personal Treatie at Westminster,



For, which (by the blessing of God) will undoubtedly to these new altered  
 Great Kingdoms, restore the happiness of a long blessed far and lasting  
 power.

Given at the Court at Oxford, the nine and twentieth day of  
 December, 1645.

For the Speaker of the House of Peeres pro tempore, so  
 be communicated to the said Houses of Parliament in  
 Westminster, and the Commissioners of the Parliaments  
 of Scotland.

The Parliaments complete Answer to His Majesties  
 two last Letters.

May it please your Majesty:

**VV**E your humble and loyall Subjects of both Kingdoms have re-  
 ceived your Letters of the 26. and 29. of December last, unto  
 which we humbly returne this Answer; That there hath been no de-  
 lay on our parts, but what was necessary in a businesse of so great  
 a consequence, as is exprest in our former Letter to your Majesty.  
 Concerning the personall Treatie desired by your Majesty, there ha-  
 ving been so much innocent blood of your good Subjects shed in this  
 warre, by your Majesties Commands and Commissions, Irish Rebels  
 brought over into both Kingdomes, and endeavors to bring over  
 more, both of them, as also Forces from forraigne parts, your Ma-  
 jestie being in Armes in these parts, and the Prince in the head of an Ar-  
 my in the West, divers townes made Garrisons, and kept in hostility  
 by your Majesty, against the Parliament of England; there being al-  
 so forces in Scotland, against that Parliament and Kingdome, by your  
 Majesties Commission, the warre in Ireland continued and prolonged  
 by your Majesty, whereby the three Kingdomes are brought neere to  
 utter ruine, and destruction. We conceive, that untill satisfaction and  
 securitie be first given to both your Kingdomes, your Majesties com-  
 ing hither cannot be convenient, nor by us assented unto, neither can  
 we apprehend it a means conducing to peace, that your Majesty should  
 come to your Parliament for a few daies, with any thoughts of lea-  
 ving it, especially with intentions of returninge to hostility against it;  
 and we do observe, that your Majesty desire the judgement, not  
 only

